THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1797. [N° 1823.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State House.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable LIVE-STOCK, in good Order, consisting of a large Number of Cows, working Oxen, sheep, Horses, &c.—Also a Lot of Land, situated near the Ferry, in South-Kingston, containing about Five Acres, fenced in with a large Stone-Wall, and surrounded with a fine thrifty Grove of Button-wood Trees, Twenty five Years old.—The Soil is of an excellent Quality, and well adapted to Tillage or Meadow.—Apply to

BENJAMIN GARDINER.

Middletown, March 21, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE, and Lot of Land, which belonged to the late TIMOTHY WATSON.—It is pleasantly situated near the Centre of the Town; and is bounded Two Sides on a Street, and one a pleasant Square.—For Particulars, apply to the Printer.

Newport, March 20, 1797.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

Coarse and fine Salt, Virginia

Coal, Truss Hoops, Mast Hoops, Jun Hanks, Hand Spikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joists, Smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c. &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames Street,

Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elastic Cloths, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames-Street.

Likewise—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 180 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

Newport, March 20, 1797.

Thomas Howland

Most respectfully returns his Thanks to his old Customers in particular, and the Public in general, for past Favours, and wishes to inform them, that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, which is now improved by Mr. JOHN BOURS, jun. to the House and Store at the Corner of the New Church Lane, formerly belonging to Mr. Gideon Sisson,

Where he has for SALE,

Just Received from New York, per the last Vessels from Europe,

A large and Extensive Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,

Which he is determined to sell, on as low Terms, as can be bought in this or the neighbouring States, Quality considered.

ALSO,

Superfine Flour,
Jamaica Spirits, } Per Hogshead,
West India Rum, } Barrel, or
New-England Rum, } Gallon,
French and Spanish Brandy,
Holland and Providence Geneva,
Teneriffe, Malaga, and Sherry Wines, per Quarter Cask,
Bohea, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong Teas, per Dozen or lb.
Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cassia, Ginger, &c. per Dozen or lb.
Starch, Soap, &c. per Dozen or lb.
India Sugars, per Bag or lb.
Muscovado Ditto, per Hogshead, Barrel, or lb.
Indigo, per Cask, Dozen, or lb.
Tar, per Barrel,
Salt, per Quantity or Bushel,
Crockery Ware, per Crate.
Lamp-black, Tea and Bar Lead, per Cwt. or lb.

☞ Bees-Wax, Bayberry-Wax, Try'd Tallow, Flax-Seed, Tow-Cloth, and Flannel, at the highest Cash Prices, received in Payment.

Those who are unacquainted with Goods, will be served upon as good Terms, as the very best Judges.

FOR SALE, BY

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

In SENATE, March 2, 1797.

THE Committee to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate, respecting the southern and western boundary of Georgia, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to submit the following report—

Georgia was created by charter from the king of Great-Britain, dated in June 1732, and originally bounded on the north, by the northern stream of the river Savannah, on the south by the most southerly stream [the Oakmulgee] of the Altamaha, and Westward from the heads of the said rivers respectively to the south seas. It was intended as a frontier establishment to strengthen and protect the settlements of South Carolina, and probably to form the southern and western boundary of that province. The country between the Altamaha and St. Mary's being in dispute between Britain and Spain was excluded from the Georgia charter.

In 1752 the charter of Georgia was surrendered to the crown which from thenceforward possessed exclusively over this, as well as all other colonies which were crown property the power of enlarging or diminishing the boundaries of the province. By a proclamation, dated 7th of October 1763 the lands lying between the rivers Altamaha and St. Mary's were added to Georgia, and by the same instrument "all the lands and territories lying to the westward of the sources of the rivers which fall into the sea from the west and northwest are reserved under the sovereignty, protection and dominion of the king" which would appear to have excluded and extinguished all jurisdiction in Georgia over the lands beyond the sources of these rivers and to have vested it in the crown. Like the country beyond the Ohio, the lands thus reserved west of Georgia constituted a territory out of which new colonies might from time to time be erected. This opinion is fortified by the actual exercise of this species of jurisdiction by the crown. It enlarged the government of West Florida by extending its limits northward to a line drawn due east from the mouth of the river Yazoo to the river Apalachola thereby adding more than a degree and a half in breadth to that province. This was not complained of in Georgia, nor was it considered as an encroachment, nor does it appear from any document, that Georgia before the revolution, ever claimed or exercised any jurisdiction to the westward of the sources of the Oakmulgee river.

The king of Great Britain having, previous to the independence of the United States, severed and annexed to West Florida that portion of the reserved territory which lies to the south of a parallel drawn due east from the mouth of the Yazoo to the Apalachola, there can be no doubt that this territory, did not revert to Georgia by our treaties with Great-Britain and Spain, but now belongs to the United States. And if the foregoing construction of the proclamation is just, Georgia can have no good title to the lands lying west of a line drawn from the head of St. Mary's river to the source of Oakmulgee, or west of the sources of the rivers which fall into the sea from the west and the northwest. But inasmuch as this boundary has never been ascertained, and in its nature must in many places be uncertain, and as the state of Georgia has claimed and exercised jurisdiction over a great portion of this territory, your committee are of opinion that an amicable and conciliatory plan of accommodating these adverse claims should be adopted by the United States, and for that purpose they recommend the following resolution:—

1. That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint three commissioners, who, or any two of whom, shall have full power to treat, adjust and determine, with such commissioners as shall be appointed for that purpose by the state of Georgia, all interfering claims of the United States and Georgia to the lands lying west of a line drawn from the head of St. Mary's river to the source of the Oakmulgee, and west of the sources of the rivers which fall into the sea from the west and the northwest.

2d. That the President of the United States be requested to take measures for ascertaining the number of inhabitants in this disputed territory, the places of their residence, their right to the soil they now possess.—And that they request from the state of Georgia its consent that a temporary government be established under the authority of the United States over this territory, to continue no longer than the duration of the present dispute; and it is hereby declared that the assent of the state to this measure shall in no respect be construed, so as to affect its title to the lands or the jurisdiction of the country.

3d. That if the consent of Congress shall be obtained for that purpose, the President is hereby authorized to establish a territorial government in the above described country similar to that of the western territory, and to appoint all the necessary officers therein, whose commissions shall be in force until the next session of Congress; and they shall respectively enjoy and receive the same compensations for their services as the present officers of the western territory are entitled to receive by law.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, February 28.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the petitions of George Smith and John Robertson, who prayed for a repayment of the money which they had themselves paid for their ransom from Algerine slavery, reported that the ransom of George Smith cost 2426 dollars of which Col. Humphreys had paid 1526, and George Smith the remainder; that by the late return of our citizens from Algiers, the expences attending the redemption of each man, was ascertained to be 1396 dollars independent of the expences of the general negociation, and allowing for small inaccuracies on account of some expences which cannot at present be ascertained. He recommends therefore that George Smith have paid him 873 dollars, which with the sum paid by Col. Humpheys, would make about 2400. John Robinson paid for his own ransom 1518 dollars, the interest which came to 516 dollars, the Secretary therefore recommends that 2054 dollars be paid to him.

On motion of Mr. Swanwick, this report was referred to a select committee.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the military appropriation bill and after debating several articles, they got through the whole.—The committee rose, and just as the amendments were about to be taken up in the House.

A message in writing was received from the President of the United States, containing his objections to the bill for fixing the military establishment. They related to the striking out the dangerous from the establishment. He thought them necessary. The message and the bill were referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The House took up the amendment of the Senate to the bill for repealing so much of a former act as relates to the officering and manning of the frigates and for finishing the same, which were to strike out the word repeal, and to insert, "suspend till next session of Congress," and to make another part of the bill conformably thereto.

Mr. W. Smith, moved to concur.

Mr. Nicholas trusted the House would not concur, since the same principle had before been tried in the House and rejected.

The question to concur, was put and carried, 40 to 37.

Mr. Gallatin then moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the first Monday in December next. The amendment of the Senate, he said, which had just been adopted put the bill upon this ground. The law, which was of temporary construction, was not to be repealed but suspended. This would go to establish, what was at present doubtful. It would be as much as to declare, that the President should have the power to man the frigates; on the other hand, if they say nothing, but suffer the bill to die, the contrary construction would prevail. He thought the true construction of the present act was, that the Presidents had not the power to man the vessels; but if the bill were passed as proposed, by suspending the power, they would give him the power. If this bill was passed he was of opinion the President would not attempt to man the frigates. He never looked upon this bill in any other light than as settling a doubtful point, and since the amendment of the Senate had been agreed to, the best way would be not to pass the bill at all.

The question for postponement, was put and carried 42 to 29.

The amendments from the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1797, were taken up and agreed to; as were also those to

The bill laying additional duties on sundry articles of impost. The amendments which were agreed to were to add to white cotton goods Velvets and Velverets, whether printed, stained, coloured or otherwise, and all Muslins and Muslinets, two and a half per cent. And also a new section, enacting that an addition of ten per cent. should be laid upon these articles, when imported in ships or vessels not of the United States. The duties are to take place after the 31st of December next.

Wednesday, March 1.

Mr. Swanwick also made a report on the petitions of James O'Brian, and James Elwall, mariners, who fled from Newfoundland, at the time the French landed there, and put into Portsmouth, where their vessel had been seized for the tonnage duties; they prayed for a remission of the duties. The report was favourable. It was opposed by Mr. Coit, as being contrary to law; but supported by Messrs. Swanwick, W. Smith and Sewall, as one of those strong cases, which ought to form an exception to any general rule. The report was finally agreed to, afterwards a bill was reported, it was engrossed for a third reading, and before the House rose, passed.

Mr. Gallatin wished the bill for fixing the military establishment, which had been returned by the President of the United States, with his objections, to be taken up.

After some debate, the vote, for trying the constitutionality of the Bill, without the concurrence of the President, was lost.

Mr. Nicholas then moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a new bill, which being agreed to, a new bill was reported (exactly the same as the former, except an omission of the parts objected to by the President).—It was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and afterwards passed.

On motion of Mr. Ames, the House went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for placing certain buoys in and near the harbour of Boston, which was agreed to, after filling up the blank for six large buoys with 1600 dollars, and that for the ten small ones with a like sum; the bill was ordered for a third reading, and afterwards passed.

Thursday, March 2.

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the military establishment, upon which a very long debate took place, principally respecting the introduction of an item for finishing the frigates. An amendment moved by Mr. Gallatin, to insert, "to finish the hull of," instead of the frigates, was declared not to be carried by the casting vote of the chairman (Mr. Dent) the votes being for the motion 45, against it 44. The question for appropriating dollars to finish the three frigates, was carried, 45 votes being in favour of it. On the amendments being brought into the house, that on intro-

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Jamaica Spirits, } Per Hogshead,
West India Rum, } Barrel, or
New-England Rum, } Gallon,
French and Spanish Brandy,
Holland and Providence Geneva,
Teneriffe, Malaga, and Sherry Wines, per Quarter Cask,
Bohea, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong Teas, per Dozen or lb.
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To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE;

At the Wharf of Mr. ROBERT STEVENS, *Newport.*

On THURSDAY, *the 30th of March, at Ten o'Clock,*
(if fair Weather, if not, the next fair Day)

THE HULL, Masts, Spars, Rigging, Sails, Boat, Cables, Anchors, and Stores, of the BRIG BETSY, stranded on Connanicut Island, (Close Reef) by Order of the Underwriters.

On the Day after the above Sales, will be sold at the Vendue Room, a large Assortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, on a Credit of 30 and 60 Days, for Notes to be Bank with approved Indorsers.

Newport, March 14 1797.

A grand Kirckman's Harpsichord

To be SOLD between now and the 1st of April.

THE Tone of this Instrument is much fuller, and far more harmonious, than that of the best common Harpsichords; the Jacks being moved upon a new Construction with *Leathers*, instead of *Quills*, whereby the Tone and Dignity of the Grand Piano are perfectly imitated. The present Mounting is warranted to hold good Four or Five Years, with decent Usage.

Any Person desirous to purchase this Grand Concert Instrument, may see it at the House of the Rev. WILLIAM SMITH in Newport.

Newport, March 13 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Cargo of prime COFFEE,

consisting of about 60 000 Weight—(entitled to Drawback) —by

WILLIAM T. SLOCUM.

Newport, 3d Month 13th, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Real Estate, pleasantly situate, consisting of a large convenient DWELLING HOUSE, completely finished—with an excellent Garden, large Yard, and a good Well of Water under Cover.—For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, March 13 1797

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Peckham,

APPLE-TREES, Winter and Summer Fruit, Quince Trees, Peach-Trees, and Black Cherry Trees, of the largest and best Kind; Turnip, Carrot, Onion, Beet and Cabbage-Seed, raised the last Season—fresh, heavy, and warranted good.

☞ Those Persons who have sometimes made and sometimes lost by seeds with great Care, and at Midsummer had no Seed Cabbages ever again, will know the Value of GOOD SEED

Newport, March 13, 1797.

Garden Seeds,

Just imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold at* CHARLES DUNBAR's *Shop, opposite Mr* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green Marrowfat, and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf May, Early Yorkshire, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Cauliflower, Large Batterseas, Green and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage; Sessia Tennis Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce; Early Short Top, Salmon, and Scarlet Radish; Sweet Marjoram; Double Parsley; Double Peppergrass, Round Spinage; Sugar Beet; Orange Carrot; Large Parsnip; Scarlet Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Celery; Large Cucumber; Early Bush Beans; Red Clover; White Dutch; Herd's, Burden's, and Red top Grass.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

Was taken up, on the West Side

of the Island of New-Shoreham, on the 20th of February last, a FLAT, in Length about 23 Feet, Width between 10 and 11 Feet, and marked R. W.—Whoever owns the said Flat, by applying to the Subscriber, and paying Charges, may have her again.

WILLIAM ROSE.

New-Shoreham, March 11, 1797.

THOSE Persons having any Demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN [illegible] late of Newport, Shipwright, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH HOXSIE, *Administratrix.*

Newport, March 6, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of superfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport Jan. 17 1797.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Town Council of Tiverton, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOB LAKE, late of said Tiverton, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed by Council for that Purpose—we hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them, if they see fit, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Time.

LEMUEL TABER,
MOSES SIMMONS.

Those indebted to the above Estate are desired to make Payment to DAVID LAKE, *Administrator.*

Tiverton, Feb. 6, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

Christop[r]. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's No. 2.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22

Ethan Clarke,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW Supply of Kitchen Stoves—Franklin Stoves—Cabin, Open Stove, and Close Coal Stoves—also Caboozes, of various Kinds.

He has also for Sale,

Best Holland Gin, Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead, Sherry Wine by the Quarter Cask — Fresh Raisins, Flour, Sugar, German Steel, &c. &c. as usual.

The best Quality of GUN-POWDER, by the Cask or smaller Quantity.

Exchanges Cash, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Island.

Newport, December 26 1796.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—Ten Boxes MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO,

Just Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A small Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 sorts Peas; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radish; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; Large double Pink, &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his STORE on the Point,

A few Hogsheads Demarara and St. Croix Rum, of first and second Proof,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or smaller Quantity,
New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
RICE by the Tierce, or smaller Quantity,
Superfine and Common FLOUR, by the Barrel,
GREEN TEA, by the Dozen Pounds,
Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Sundry Vessels now on the Stocks, which may be had on the shortest Notice.

Several Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town;—and Three or Four handsome Dwelling-Houses to Let.

HE

carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—Has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, and as good.

He gives the highest Price, in Cash, for Hogshead Staves —Also, for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport March 13, 1797.

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

CONSISTING of Dwelling-Houses, Store-Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

At his Shop, at the upper End of the Town,

FRESH HAY-SEED from the State of Vermont, viz.—

Clover, Herd's, Red-Top, and Burden's Grass-Seed.

Also—all Sorts of West India GOODS—at the lowest Price for Cash

Newport, February 27, 1797.

James Center

Most respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has received from BOSTON,

An Assortment of PERFUMERY, viz.

LADIES' Japan Dressing-Boxes, filled with Perfumery; Hair Powder, scented and plain; Down and Silk Puffs; Powder Boxes and Bags; Ribbon, first Quality; common Ditto; Poignant Smelling Bottles; Essence Bergamot and Lemon in Vials; Court Plaster and Patent Shoe Blacking; Hard and Soft Pomatum; Ivory Combs; Horn Ditto, of all Kinds; Iron Ditto; scented Winsor Shaving Soap; common Ditto; white Armond Washball's; genuine Bear's Grease; Curling, Craping, and Pinching Irons; warranted Razors, with and without Cases; Patent Razor Straps; Shaving Boxes complete; Shoe-Buckles; Shaving Brushes, and Hones; Teeth-Brushes and Powder; Silk Purses, first Quality.

LIKEWISE—*On Hand*—GARDEN SEEDS,

5 Kinds Early Cabbage; 6 Ditto Lettuce; 4 Do. Cucumber; Radish; Beet; Carrot; Turnip; Parsley and Celery; Sweet Marjorum and Cauliflower.

He will have in Season, at his Garden, Plants of different Kinds—such as

Early Cabbage, late Ditto, Sweet Marjorum, Pepper, Celery, &c.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Cask or Pound.

Also—Seventy-four Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR just come to Hand. Apply to

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street, Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction, MADE and SOLD,

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED MARKET,

Nearly opposite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Business as usual, with Fidelity and Despatch—and will sell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Convenience of these OVENS in roasting Meat—or Cookery of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pots suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins.

Likewise GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his sincere Thanks to those who have favoured him with their Custom, and wishes a Continuance of the same.

ROBERT LAWTON

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately improved by the Miss MUMFORD, and nearly opposite the Store of Messieurs GIBBS & CHANNING, in Thames street, and has just received and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,

An elegant ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

Also very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Estate, late Job Carr's, situate East Thames-street, South on the Way from Thames-street to the Red Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of

DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport January 2, 1796.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Wharf of Mr. ROBERT STEVENS, *Newport,*

On THURSDAY, *the 30th of March, at Ten o'Clock,*
(if fair Weather, if not, the next fair Day)

THE HULL, Masts, Spars, Rigging, Sails, Boat, Cables, Anchors, and Stores, of the BRIG BETSY, stranded on Conannicut Island, (Jamestown)—by Order of the Underwriters.

On the next Day after the above Sales, will be sold at the Vendue-Room, a large Assortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, on a Credit of 30 and 60 Days, for Notes on the Bank, with approved Indorsers.

Newport, March 14 1797.

A grand Kirckman's Harpsichord

To be SOLD between now and the 1st of April,

THE Tone of this Instrument is much fuller, and far more harmonious, than that of the best common Harpsichords; the Jacks being mounted upon a new Construction with *Leathers*, instead of *Quills*, whereby the Tone and Dignity of the Grand Piano are perfectly imitated. The present Mounting is warranted to hold good Four or Five Years, with decent Usage.

Any Person desirous to purchase this Grand Concert Instrument, may see it at the House of the Rev. WILLIAM SMITH, in Newport.

Newport, March 13, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Cargo of prime COFFEE,

consisting of about 60,000 Weight—(intitled to Drawback)—by

WILLIAM T. SLOCUM.

Newport, 3d Month 13*th*, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Real Estate, pleasantly situated, consisting of a large convenient DWELLING HOUSE, compleatly finished—with an excellent Garden, large Yard, and a good Well of Water under Cover.—For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport March 13, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Peckham,

APPLE-TREES, Winter and Summer Fruit; Quince-Trees, Peach-Trees, and Black Cherry Trees, of the largest and best Kind; Turnip, Carrot, Onion, Beet and Cabbage-Seed, raised the last Season—clean, heavy, and warranted good.

☞ Those Persons who have sometimes made and planted their Garden with great Care, and at Midsummer had it to make and plant over again, will know the Value of GOOD SEED

Newport, March 13, 1797.

Garden Seeds,

Just imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold at* CHARLES DUNBAR's *Shop, opposite Mr.* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green Marrowfat, and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf May, Early Yorkshire, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Cauliflower, Large Battersea, Green and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage; Selisia Tennis Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce; Early short top, Salmon, and Scarlet Radish; Sweet Marjoram; Double Parsley; Double Peppergrass; Round Spinage; Scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; Large Parsnip; Scarlet Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Celery; Large Cucumber; Early Bush Beans; Red Clover; White Ditto; Herd's, Burden's, and Red top Grass.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

Was taken up, on the West Side

of the Island of New-Shorebam, on the 20th of February last, a FLAT, in Length about 23 Feet, Width between 10 and 11 Feet, and marked R. W.—Whoever owns the said Flat, by applying to the Subscriber, and paying Charges, may have her again.

WILLIAM ROSE.

New-Shoreham, March 11, 1797.

THOSE Persons having any Demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN HOXSE, late of Newport, Shipwright, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH HOXSE, *Administratrix.*

Newport, March 6, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of superfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport Jan. 17, 1797.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Town Council of Tiverton, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOB LAKE, late of said Tiverton, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed by Council for that Purpose—we hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them, if they see fit, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Time.

LEMUEL TABER,
MOSES SIMMONS.

Those indebted to the above Estate, are desired to make Payment to DAVID LAKE, *Administrator.*

Tiverton, Feb. 6, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

Christop^r. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's No. 2.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW Supply of Kitchen Stoves—Franklin Stoves—Cabin, Open Stove, and Close Cast Stoves—also Cabouses, of various Kinds.

He has also for Sale,

Best Holland Gin, Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead, Sherry Wine by the Quarter Cask—Fresh Raisins, Flour, Sugar, German Steel, &c. &c. as usual.

The first Quality of GUN-POWDER, by the Cask or smaller Quantity.

Cheap for Cash, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Island.

Newport December 26, 1796.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—Ten Boxes MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO,

Just Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A small Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Pease; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radish; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; Large double Pink, &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his STORE on the Point,

A few Hogsheads Demarara and St. Croix Rum, of first and second Proof,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or smaller Quantity,
New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
RICE by the Tierce, or smaller Quanitty,
Superfine and Common FLOUR, by the Barrel,
GREEN TEA, by the Dozen Pounds,
Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Sundry Vessels now on the Stocks, which may be launched on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town;—and Three or Four handsome Dwelling-Houses to Let.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the highest Price, in Cash, for Hogshead HOOPS.—Also, for Old GOLD and SILVER.

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CONSISTING of Dwelling-Houses, Store-Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

At his Shop, at the upper End of the Town,

FRESH HAY-SEED from the State of Vermont, viz.—

Clover, Herd's, Red-Top, and Burden's Grass-Seed.

Also—all Sorts of West India GOODS—at the lowest Price for Cash.

Newport, February 27, 1797.

James Center

Most respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has received from BOSTON,

An Assortment of PERFUMERY, viz.

LADIES' Japan Dressing-Boxes, fitted with Perfumery; Hair Powder, scented and plain; Down and Silk Puffs; Powder Boxes and Bags; Black Ribbon, first Quality; common Ditto; Poignant Smelling Bottles; Essence Bergamot and Lemon in Vials; Court Plaster and Patent Shoe Blacking; Hard and Soft Pomatum; Ivory Combs; Horn Ditto, of all Kinds; Iron Ditto; scented Winsor Shaving Soap; common Ditto; white Armond Washball's; genuine Bear's Grease; Curling, Craping, and Pinching Irons; warranted Razors, with and without Cases; Patent Razor Straps; Shaving Boxes complete; Shoe-Buckles; shaving Brushes, and Hones; Teeth-Brushes and Powder; Silk Purses, first Quality.

LIKEWISE—*On Hand*—GARDEN SEEDS,

5 Kinds Early Cabbage; 6 Ditto Lettuce; 4 Ditto Cucumber; Radish; Beet; Carrot; Turnip; Parsley and Celery; Sweet Marjorum and Cauliflower.

He will have in Season, at his Garden, Plants of different Kinds—such as

Early Cabbage, late Ditto, Sweet Marjorum, Pepper, Cellery, &c.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Cask or Pound.

Also—Seventy-four Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR just come to Hand. Apply to

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street, Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction, MADE and SOLD, by

Joseph Mumford

Near the RED MARKET,

Nearly opposite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church's

WHERE he carries on his Business as usual, with Fidelity and Despatch—will sell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Convenience of these OVENS in roasting Meat—or Cookery of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pans suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins.

Likewise GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his sincere Thanks to those who have favoured him with their Custom, and wishes a Continuance of the same.

ROBERT LAWTON

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately improved by the Miss MUMFORD, and nearly opposite the Store of Messieurs GIBBS & CHANNING, in Thames-street, and has just received and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,

An elegant ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

Also very low-priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Estate, late Job Carr's, situate East of Thames-street, South on the Way from Thames-street to the Red Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of

DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4 1797. [N° 1824.]

NEWPORT: *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on THURSDAY, the 6th Day of April next, if not before Sold at private Sale, at the Wharf of CALEB GARDNER, Esq; Newport,

About 90 small Casks of St. Lucar WINES, of an excellent Quality—and Eight Pipes of Catalonia WINES, of an inferior Quality.

Sale at Ten o'Clock, A. M.

Newport, March 27, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glass Ware assorted; Crates of Crockery Ware assorted; Boxes of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Castile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholesale and Retail.

The best of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London-Porter, Brown Stout; Hyson Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

Also a few Hogsheads and Tierces of *good* Molasses.

Newport, March 27, 1797.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have JUST IMPORTED and for Sale,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Swedes' Bar Iron, of the first Qualities, flat and square, of every Dimension,

Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,

Cordage of every Dimension,

Russia and Raven's Duck, first Quality,

Osnabrigs, Bagging, Hessian Roll, Britannias, brown Silesias, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platilles Royales,

Russia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed-Ticking, and Oil Cloths by the Package,

French Cogniac Brandy, and Holland Gin, of superior Qualities, by the Pipe,

New England Rum, Molasses and Sugar, per Hogshead,

Fine and superfine Flour,

6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 14, Window-Glass.

Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box.

Hamburgh Cordial Cakes.

March 23, 1797.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

6000 Bushels of the best Isle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.

AND

50 Hogsheads of the best Quality MOLASSES.

Newport, March 28, 1797.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

MOLASSES, West-India and New-England Rum, per Hogshead, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beef and Pork, per Barrel,

Raisins per Cask—Chocolate per Box,

Brandy—Gin—Bohea Tea—German Steel, &c. &c.—as usual—Cheap for Cash.

Newport, March 28, 1797.

FOR SALE,

On the LONG-WHARF,

A VERY good Stand for Business, with a good Dwelling-House, Shop, Bake House, and Two Ovens therein, and Two Stores a small Distance from the House, and the Lot on which they stand, all in good Repair.—Inquire of NATHAN BEEBE, on the Premises.

Newport, February 27, 1797.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT, Dec. 23.

LORD GRENVILLE laid before the House of Lords the following message from his Majesty:

DECLARATION.

The negotiation, which an anxious desire for the restoration of peace has induced his Majesty to open at Paris, having been abruptly terminated by [illegible] government, the King thinks it due to himself and to his people to state, in this public manner, the circumstances which have preceded and attended a transaction of so much importance to the general interests of Europe.

It is well known that early in the present year his Majesty, laying aside the consideration of many circumstances of difficulty and discouragement, determined to take such steps as were best calculated to open the way for negociation, if any corresponding desire prevailed on the part of his enemies. He directed an overture to be made in his name by his Minister in Switzerland, for the purpose of ascertaining the dispositions of the French government with respect to peace. The answer which he received in return was at once haughty and evasive; it affected to question the sincerity of those dispositions, of which his Majesty's conduct afforded so unequivocal a proof: it raised groundless objections to the mode of negociation proposed by his Majesty (that of a general congress, by which peace has so often been restored to Europe) but it studiously passed in silence his Majesty's desire to learn what other mode would be preferred by France. It at the same time asserted a principle, which was stated as an indispensable preliminary to all negociation; a principle under which the terms of peace must have been regulated, not by the usual considerations of justice, policy, and reciprocal convenience; but by an implicit submission, on the part of all other powers, to a claim founded on the internal laws and separate constitution of France, as having full authority to supercede the treaties entered into by independent states, to govern their interests, to controul their engagements, and to dispose of their dominions.

A pretension in itself so extravagant could in no instance have been admitted, or even listened to for a moment. Its application to the present case led to nothing less than that France should, as a preliminary to all discussion, retain nearly all her conquests, and those particularly in which his Majesty was most concerned, both from the ties of interest, and the sacred obligations of treaties: that she should, in like manner, recover back all that had been conquered from her in every part of the world; and that she should be left at liberty to bring forward such further demands, on all other points of negociation, as such unqualified submission on the part of those with whom she treated could not fail to produce.

On such grounds as these, it was sufficiently evident that no negociation could be established: neither did the answer of his Majesty's enemies afford any opening for continuing the discussion, since the mode of negociation offered by his Majesty had been peremptorily rejected by them, and no other had been stated in which they were willing to concur.

His Majesty was, however, not discouraged, even by this result from still pursuing such measures as appeared to him most conducive to the end of peace; and the wishes of his ally, the Emperor, corresponding with those which his Majesty had manifested, sentiments of a similar tendency were expressed on the part of his Imperial Majesty at the time of opening the campaign; but the continuance of the same spirit and principles on the part of the enemy, rendered this fresh overture equally unsuccessful.

While the government of France thus persisted in obstructing every measure that could even open the way to negociation, no endeavour was omitted to mislead the public opinion throughout all Europe, with respect to the real cause of the prolongation of the war, and to cast a doubt on those dispositions which could alone have dictated the steps taken by his Majesty and his august ally.

In order to deprive his enemies of all possibility of subterfuge or evasion, and in the hope that a just sense of the continued calamities of war, and of the increasing distresses of France herself, might at length have led to more just and pacific dispositions, his Majesty renewed in another form, and through the intervention of a friendly power, a proposal for opening negociations for peace. The manner in which this intervention was received, indicated the most hostile dispositions towards Great Britain, and at the same time afforded to all Europe a striking instance of that injurious and offensive conduct which is observed, on the part of the French government, towards all other countries. The repeated overtures made in his Majesty's name were, nevertheless, of such a nature, that it was at last found impossible to persist in the absolute rejection of them, without the direct and undisguised avowal of a determination to [illegible] hope all hope of the restoration of tranquility. A channel was therefore at length indicated, through which the government of France professed itself willing to carry on a negociation; and a readiness was expressed (though in terms far remote from any spirit of conciliation) to receive a Minister, authorised by his Majesty to proceed to Paris for that purpose.

Many circumstances might have been urged as affording powerful motives against adopting this suggestion, until the government of France had given some indication of a spirit better calculated to promote the success of such a mission, and to meet these advances on the part of Great-Britain. The King's desire for the restoration of a general peace on just and honorable terms, his concern for the interests of his subjects, and his determination to leave to his enemies no pretext for imputing to him the consequences of their own ambition, induced him to overlook every such consideration, and to take a step which these reasons alone could justify.

The repeated endeavours of the French government to defeat this mission in its outset, and to break off the intercourse thus opened, even before the first steps towards negociation could be taken; the indecent and injurious language employed, with a view to irritate; the captious and frivolous objections raised for the purpose of obstructing the progress of the discussion: all these have sufficiently appeared from the official papers which passed on both sides, and which are known to all Europe.

But above all, the abrupt termination of the negociation has afforded the most conclusive proof, that at no period of it was any real wish for peace entertained on the part of the French government.

After repeated evasion and delay, that government had at length consented to establish as the basis of the negociation, a principle proposed by his Majesty, liberal in its own nature, equitable towards his enemies, and calculated to provide for the interests of his allies, and of Europe. It had been agreed, that compensation should be made to France, by proportionable restitutions from his Majesty's conquests on that power, for those arrangements to which she should be called upon to consent, in order to satisfy the just pretensions of his allies, and to preserve the political balance of Europe. At the desire of the French government itself, memorials were presented by his Majesty's Minister, which contained the outlines of terms of peace, grounded on the basis so established, and in which his Majesty proposed to carry to the utmost possible extent the application of a principle so equitable with respect to France, and so liberal on his Majesty's part. The delivery of these papers was accompanied by a declaration expressly and repeatedly made, both verbally and in writing, that his Majesty's Minister was willing and prepared to enter, with a spirit of conciliation and fairness, into the discussion of the different points there contained, or into that of any other proposal or scheme of peace which the French government might wish to substitute in its place.

In reply to the communication, he received a demand, in form the most offensive, and in substance the most extravagant that ever was made in the course of any negociation. It was peremptorily required of him, that in the very outset of the business, when no answer had been given by the French Government to his first proposal, when he had not even learned, in any regular shape, the nature or extent of the objections to it, and much less received from that government any other offer or plan of peace, he should, in twenty-four hours deliver in a statement of the final terms to which his court would in any case accede. A demand tending evidently to shut the door to all negociation, to preclude all discussion, all explanation, all possibility of the amicable adjustment of points of difference. A demand in its nature preposterous, in its execution impracticable, since it is plain that no such ultimate resolution, respecting a general plan of peace, ever can be rationally formed, much less declared, without knowing what points are principally objected to by the enemy, and what facilities he may be willing to offer in return for concessions in those respects. Having declined compliance with this demand, and explained the reasons which rendered it inadmissible, but having, at the same time, expressly renewed the declaration of his readiness to enter into the discussion of the proposal he had conveyed, or of any other which might be communicated to him, the King's Minister received no other than an abrupt command to quit Paris in forty eight hours.—If, in addition to such an insult, any further proof were necessary, of the dispositions of those by whom it was offered, such proof would be abundantly supplied from the contents of the note in which this order was conveyed.—The mode of negociation on which the French government had itself insisted, is there rejected, and no practicable means left open for treating with effect. The basis of negociation, so recently established by mutual consent, is there disclaimed, and in its room, a principle clearly inadmissible, is re-asserted, as the only ground on which France can consent to treat; the very same principle which had been brought forward in reply to his Majesty's first overtures from Switzerland, which had then been rejected by his Majesty; but which now appears never to have been, in fact, abandoned by the government of France, however inconsistent with that on which they had expressly agreed to treat.

It is therefore necessary that all Europe should understand, that the rupture of the negociation at Paris does not arise from the failure of any sincere attempt, on the part of France, to reconcile, by fair discussion the views and interests of the contending powers; such a discussion has been repeatedly invited, and even solicited, on the part of his Majesty, but has been, in the first instance, and absolutely, precluded by the act of the French government.

It arises exclusively from the determination of that government to reject all means of peace.—A determination which appeared but too strongly in all the preliminary discussions, which was clearly manifested in the demand of an ultimatum made in the very outset of the negociation; but which is proved beyond all possibility of doubt, by the obstinate adherence to a claim which never can be admitted—a claim that the construction which that government affects to put (though even in that respect unsupported by the fact) on the internal constitution of its own country, shall be received by all other nations as paramount to every known principle of public law in Europe, as superior to the obligations of treaties, to the ties of common interest, to the most pressing and urgent considerations of general security.

On such grounds it is that the French government has abruptly terminated a negociation, which it commenced with reluctance, and conducted with every indication of a resolution to prevent its final success. On these motives it is that the further effusion of blood, the continued calamities of war, the interruptions of peaceable and friendly intercourse among mankind, the prolonged distresses of Europe, and the accumulated miseries of France itself, are by the government of that country to be justified to the world.

His Majesty, who had entered into the negociation with good faith, who has suffered no impediment to prevent his prosecuting it with earnestness and sincerity, has now only to lament its abrupt termination; and to renew, in the face of all Europe, the solemn declaration, that, whenever his enemies shall be disposed to enter on the work of a general pacification, in a spirit of conciliation and equity, nothing shall be wanting on his part to contribute to the accomplishment of that great object, with a view to which he has already offered such considerable sacrifices on his part, and which is now retarded only by the exorbitant pretensions of his enemies.

Lord Grenville in the Peers, and Mr. Pitt in the House, moved addresses in answer to the above, fraught with loyalty, affection, and assurance of support in prosecuting the war. Opposition was made to them, and the Houses divided—in the Lords, for the address 86 against 8. Commons for 212, against 37.

PARIS, December 25.

Note on the dismissal of Lord Malmesbury, from the Redacteur of Dec 24

THE numerous and brilliant successes of the arms of the Republic have not shut the ears of the French to the voice of humanity. If they took up arms it was in their own defence; if they pursued their enemies beyond their own territory, it was for the purpose of forcing them to conclude a peace. Peace has been the constant object of their efforts and of their wishes, and it was already re established with most of the powers of the coalition on a happy and solid foundation when the English envoy was [illegible]

There were a thousand grounds for distrusting the sincerity of this step in the English government. The perfidy of the means which it had employed against us; the troubles in the interior of France which it had excited; the false assignats with which it had inundated the country; La Vendée inflamed and supported in a state of insurrection; the traitors which it had hired; in fine, the generally recognized character of its envoy, for duplicity and intrigue, were all presumptuous of its bad faith.

But eager to grasp at the hope of restoring peace to Europe, the Directory cheerfully dismissed every suspicion; it rejected to think that the almost incredible successes of the army of Italy, that the trophies of glory gained by the army of the Rhine and Moselle in its memorable retreat, had at least opened the eyes of the British cabinet; it was forward in consenting to despatch the passport demanded for the English envoy. Its decree for this purpose was dated on the 9th of last Vendemaire, (Oct. 1)

Lord Malmesbury certainly did not feel the same eagerness; he did not arrive in Paris till the 22d Brumaire following. (Oct 25)

His first overtures seemed to indicate an intention of rendering the negociation almost interminable.

His powers were indefinite; he might have adopted whatever form of negociation he thought proper: he might have begun it, therefore, with the frankness and that good faith which in the course of last year have enabled us to conclude so many treaties; he might have withheld every pretension which was intuitive to the Republic or inadmissible by its constitution, its laws, and its treaties.

He might have proposed and discussed, without loss of time, sincere propositions, which would have been combated with the same frankness.

His conduct was quite the reverse. He had no power from the allies of England: he found no person at Paris charged to stipulate for their interests, which placed him in a situation to act only in virtue of the part of his powers which authorized him to treat in the name of England. He affected a wish to comprehend all the powers in the treaty, and declared in consequence that he thought it his duty to send couriers even to Russia.

To have the air in the same time of offering to advance the negociation, Lord Malmesbury proposed the admission of a vague principle of proximation for a basis of discussion. These protestations did not put a stop to the effusion of human blood; the Directory saw in the delay, in effect, no concession in the reply; nevertheless, as it was sincerely desirous of peace, it accepted every means that was proposed to expedite its arrival.

To the principle of compensation, it did not consent. This principle was of the extent, or the Negociations into which they were to enter, the difficulties arise only from the application of the principle; it called therefore for this application; it asked of Lord Malmesbury what were the objects of reciprocal compensation that he meant to propose.

This step was too rapid for his Lordship's taste, he pretended to believe that the Directory departed the principle; his first powers were more vague and accommodated than his former; he affected to ask by a note sent to the memorials transmitted to him, contained in answer to those which he had previously furnished; in fine, by way of keeping up a chicanery in this temporising system, Lord Malmesbury, though he was satisfied with four powers replied to every word that was said to him, that he would refer it to his court, and each time he despatched a courier.

The indecency of this game could not last long. The note of the 7th Frimaire (Nov. 27th) in which the minister for foreign affairs was charged to request the demand to Lord Malmesbury, made upon his own principle, to specify without delay, and nominatively the objects of reciprocal compensation which he meant to propose; this note made him feel that it was at last necessary that he should explain himself; and he promised to do it. Nevertheless, and still in spite of his full powers he only despatched not only a courier, but even to the foreign ministers of his legation.

Twenty days more elapsed, and as if Lord Malmesbury was afraid that any one step of his proceedings should have the appearance of sincerity, the two Memorials which he produced on the 27th and 29th Frimaire, were without signatures.

On the reports which was made to the Directory upon these memorials; on the explanations of the overtures of Lord Malmesbury, which left no pretension of discussion since they proposed that the government should sign the disgrace of the Republic; the Directory gave his lordship notice to present his *ultimatum* in twenty four hours and to sign it.

The Lordship signed his two memorials.—A single perusal of their contents must fill all France with that indignation with which the Directory must have read them, and demonstrate the necessity there was for dismissing the man who dared to propose them.

In these, England at once dictates the restitution to his Majesty the Emperor and King, of his states upon the footing of possession previous to the war.

Thus, the victorious French, the French, who have shed their blood, and squandered their resources to repel an unjust aggression, were to retire shamefully within their territories, as if they had been vanquished. They were to support the weight and the expence of a war which they were obliged to maintain in defence of their liberty.

Thus in compliance with these demands too, although by the text of the constitution a treaty cannot stipulate any alteration of the territory of the Republic, the Directory was to restore the ci devant Belgium. They were to sign with their own hand the instrument of their impeachment, by the violation of the formal agreement which they were specially deputed to maintain.

Thus those nations who are connected with us, who have relied upon our friendship, upon our fidelity, were to be basely abandoned.

England next imperiously dissolves the treaties we have made with the greatest number of the princes of Germany. In her eyes these treaties are of no value. It was only with his imperial majesty that France could have concluded them; it is upon his imperial majesty that the English government is desirous of rendering that peace dependent which the Republic has granted to those states of Germany who have detached themselves from the coalition.

The evacuation of Italy is next proposed by England; it would be necessary, therefore, to abandon also ci-devant Savoy, and the country of Nice; it would be necessary then to exercise towards their inhabitants the same perfidy as in the case of the ancient Belgians; and in order that the consequences of this mode of conduct should fall down upon France the hatred of those who have seconded her arms with their good wishes, or by their means, in order that this baseness might for ever devote the Republic to the execration of nations, England discharges her from the exercise of the power of interfering in the internal affairs of these countries, and in consequence of that, of warding off the vengeance which they already meditate against those who have shewn themselves friendly to our cause, who by their exertions have seconded the courage of the brave army of Italy, of those, in fine who have assisted in preventing the massacre of our brothers in arms.

To these propositions, openly infamous, succeed clauses which a little more carefully conceal the ignominy with which the English government defires to overwhelm us.

It reserves to the court of St. Petersburgh the full and unlimited power of joining in the negociation when it thinks proper. It would doubtless have interfered, if we had had the baseness to listen to propositions so odious It would indeed have interfered, and strong, through the weakness which it might reasonably have imputed to us, it would have required us to submit to new humiliations.

Portugal next figures in the project of this Lord—It reserves to Portugal too the power of joining in negociation, and faithful to its secret principle of throwing upon the republic the whole expense of a war which she has been compelled to support against all Europe confederated, to lay waste and dismember her territory, Lord Malmesbury nevertheless, not daring to demand openly that the French Government should renounce the stipulation of a sum of money to be paid by Portugal to reimburse the Republic for the expence of the war, prepares in his memorial the foundation of their unjust pretention, and craftily proposes that in the treaty with Portugal, there shall be no question of any burdensome condition either upon one side or the other.

Not content with the important aggrandizement which the partition of Poland has conferred upon her allies; not content with having enriched herself with the spoils of our commerce, by a treaty perfidiously purchased—not content with having thus broken the balance of Europe, the reflexation of which she so loudly demands, England, under pretext of re establishing this very balance, has contended with the Republic against the validity of the cession which has been made by his Catholic Majesty of the Spanish part of St. Domingo. She demands a compensation for this object. Without a blush she founds her ridiculous pretention upon the 20th article of the treaty of Utrecht which she violated, in fact, annulled by the cession which she caused to be made to her favour in 1763 of Florida, St. Augustine and Pensacola.

In fine, in a latter article, fearfully obscure and methodically complicated Lord Malmesbury presents certain bases relative to the rights of individuals; rights, the object of which does not appear susceptible of any application, unless they refer to the Emigrants, and to the restitution of their property sold or sequestrated. And these, forsooth, are propositions of Peace!

The second memorial of Lord Malmesbury concerns the allies of France; and this memorial is not less insulting than that we have mentioned.

After having passed cursorily over the interests of Spain, to which he supposes no indemnification to be due, he speaks of Holland and on this head his pretensions are extravagant even to frenzy.

According to him, the French Republic ought to barter the liberty of Holland—the Stadtholder must be restored. France must sacrifice this Republic, with which the most perfect friendship subsists, to a new revolution—trampling under foot the most sacred conventions—shamefully violating the faith of treaties, she is called upon to let loose upon the head of the people all the horrors which would arise from the reaction of the Orange party.

And what was to be the price of this infamy? Would it not be imagined that England offers upon these conditions the restitution of what treachery has enabled her to plunder from Holland? Would it not be imagined that she was to add to this offer that of some indemnification to be afterwards arranged? No; she offers only the restitution of a part of what she does not blush to consider as conquest, and doubtless, by means of the indefinite reserve she preserves, she was afterwards to announce the pretension of retaining the Cape and the island of Ceylon; still with a view of preserving the balance of Europe, which in her understanding consists in being herself every thing, and the other powers nothing.

Lord Malmesbury proposes, in fine, that if the French do not consent to tear Holland in pieces with their own hands, they should give to the emperor and king every thing which Holland has ceded to France in the treaty concluded between them.

Such truly are the conditions of peace proposed by the noble Lord!—Without doubt they must be considered as warhoops by every man, whose heart is not impenetrable to the love of his country; by every man who respects its laws and the faith due to treaties; it is shame and perfidy which England proposed to us; it is the violation of our principle, the restoration of the emigrants, the restitution of their fortunes, a counter revolution, anarchy and civil war; it is every evil, every misfortune and every crime united, with which they present us, in pretending to ask for peace! Perfidious England, or rather, crafty and nefarious English Government! You only wished for money, and this was the only object of your embassy! You wished to deceive the People whose happiness is entrusted to you! You wished to obtain from them her sources without which your unmeaning rage would become impotent. But do not count upon the successes with which you flatter yourself; you are about to lavish your new treasures to no purpose;—you are going only to assure and to hasten your ruin; your vain boast of public credit will come to nought as soon as the blindness of the nation is removed; French courage will soon lessen your arrogance; the heroes, who beat you in the fields of Hondtschoore, Genappe, Fleurus, Werwick, Commines, &c. upon the frozen plains of Holland, upon the banks of the Adigie, in the necks of the Bretna of Trou d'Enfer, &c. these heroes still exist; they will force you to restore to the world that peace which humanity reclaims, and which your avarice and devouring ambition withholds.

Friends of Peace, take courage! blood will not long continue to flow. England cannot steel the hearts of all the powers against the cry that humanity has raised. Austria! Austria itself will soon open her eyes; alarmed at a war to which it sees no end; exhausted by the immense expence of a lengthened struggle; deprived of the resources of those states now in our possession; undeceived respecting the English government, who calling itself her ally had preserved what was its own, and has left her despoiled of Belgium, of part of Germany, and of Italy, pressed by her own subjects, upon whom the devastations consequent upon the war chiefly fall; Austria, in fine, under the influence of better counsels, menaced perhaps from another quarter, will feel the necessity of treating with the Republic—and then England, standing by itself, and justly expected to all the resentment of the French will not be able to dissemble its weakness, and will receive with more gentleness a peace which it now dares to disdain.

NEW YORK, March 30.

By the ship Factor, Capt. Kemp arrived last night, in 38 days from London, we have received our regular files of Papers to February 11, from which we hasten to lay the following INTERESTING INFORMATION *before our readers:*—

LONDON, February 4.

AN Express from Dover brought us last night the most important papers which have arrived for many weeks from Paris. They bring an account of a brilliant series of victories. We must refer to the short account given by Buonaparte himself, and the more extended details of Gen Berthier for the particulars of these important actions. The substance of them is, that BUONAPARTE HAS DESTOYED THE FIFTH AUSTRIAN ARMY IN ITALY!!!—Five times has the Emperor renewed this devoted army; in the last instance, every effort of determined magnanimity, and almost of exhausted despair, was exerted to make a vigorous movement for the deliverence of Mantua. He stript all his frontiers, he called forth and animated the chivalrous spirit of Hungary; the youth of Vienna were roused by blandishments of the court, as well as their natural loyalty, to enter into volunteer battalions; and to hasten the expeditions, the recruits were mounted in Vottures, and despatched by post. In short, the salvation of Mantua, was considered as the last stake of the Emperor and King, and for this every thing was to be hazarded; for this the propositions of Gen. Clarke were rejected; every offer of an armistice was refused, and we have seen from the late German Journals that they looked with perfect confidence to the success of their mighty preparations. What a lesson to sovereigns and to nations is the result of all this energy! What a dreadful responsibility must the Cabinet incur, which, trusting to its own speculations, shuts its ears against the voice of peace!—Our readers will not be content with the mere outline of these victories; we therefore publish the Official Details; but the short total of the transactions are.—

That General Alvinzy with from 40 to 50 000 fresh troops, the flower of Austria, attacked in different points the French army in Italy; and battles were fought on 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 Nivose (the 12th, 13th, 14th 15th, and 16th January) in all of which the Austrians were routed, and

The French took 23 000 prisoners, among whom were 3 general officers, 5 colonels, 20 majors, and a great number of inferior officers.

They killed and wounded 6000 men.

They took Sixty pieces of cannon, and about 24 stand of colours, among which are standards of the volunteers of Vienna embroided by the hands of the Empress.

And the whole of the escort of oxen, grain and other provisions destined for the relief of Mantua, taken within cannon shot of its walls.

Such is the account which the generals have given of this most memorable victory, and which, in our minds, is rendered still more interesting by the manner in which it has been received in Paris, and by the use which the Directory have made of it. In the Council of Ancients, upon reading the message from the Directory, the following speech was delivered by citizen Dumas:

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

BEFORE we are informed of the details of this last victory; before we are acquainted with the manner in which the foresight of the valiant Buonaparte contrived to volve the Imperial generals in the double snare which they had prepared for him; before fame has presented us with the record of the memorable deeds of arms which distinguished this illustrious day, and decided the fate of Italy. let us hasten to publish our gratitude to this brave, this invincible army.

Mantua must, sooner or later, fall into our hands after this decisive battle. The Court of Vienna, which appears very recently to have rejected new overtures for negotiation, in the hopes, by raising the blockade of Mantua of changing the respective situations of the Contracting Powers, and diminishing the value of our conquests, may flatter itself with preserving for a few days longer this bulwark of the Austrian possessions. It is of little consequence to us now.

The message of the Directory leaves no doubt that the new army destined to save Mantua, at all hazards, is entirely destroyed; and we are able to assure the nation, and to congratulate ourselves, that at last the pledge of peace (the possessions of the Emperor in Italy) is now in our hands. And we have it in our power to prove its value by proposing the most useful, the most glorious compensation.

Unable, to the extent of our wishes, to distribute rewards, let us at least pretend to our defenders that of which they are most zealous—the expression of the national gratitude.—Let us here thank Buonaparte and the army of Italy, not only because they have vanquished and defeated the Austrian army, but also because they have smoothed the way to a general peace. This is the highest triumph which the government, which the nation can prepare for them. Such is the monument which it is our task to raise to their glory.

Let us prove *that we know how to offer to Europe, that peace which it expects; that honorable peace which our success secures; that just and equitable (balance)* which will be accepted. Let us, in fine, tell what compensation will be sufficient to secure our liberty, since we are victorious by it and for it.

I move that the message be printed and distributed, six copies to each member.

Adopted.

This would be very important of itself, though it would serve to shew that a part of the assembly at least were not infatuated by the triumph, to the forgetfulness of the most sacred duty of every rational friend of mankind but that which gives this wise, humane and political speech, real interest, is, that we find it adopted by the Directory, and published in the OFFICIAL department of their own journal; and the rumour is that they have sent a new envoy, with offers of peace to Vienna.

FRANCE.

OFFICIAL.

Extract of a letter from Buonaparte to Clarke.

Verona, 30th Nivose, Jan. 25, 5th year.

Scarcely had I quitted Roverbella, when I was informed that the enemy had appeared at Verona. Massena had made his dispositions, which were exceedingly successful.—We took 600 prisoners, and three pieces of cannon. General Brume had seven shot through his cloaths without receiving the slightest wound. Such is the advantage of being fortunate men.

We have had only ten men killed, and a hundred wounded.

Signed, BUONAPARTE.

Extract of a letter from General in Chief Buonaparte, to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters at Roverbella, 28th Nivose, Jan. 17.

There have occurred since the 23d, operations of such great importance, and which have been accompanied with so many actions that it is impossible for me before to-morrow to present you with a detail of particulars; I shall now barely enumerate them.

[illegible] on the 30th Nivose, the enemy attacked [illegible] division of Gen. Massena before Verona, [illegible]ich produced the battle of St. Michel, [illegible]ere they were completely beaten. We took [illegible]0 prisoners, and three pieces of cannon.—[illegible]he same day they attacked the head of our [illegible]e at Montebaldo, and produced the battle [illegible] Corona, when they were repulsed with the [illegible]s of an hundred and ten prisoners.

Upon the 23d at midnight, the division of [illegible]e enemy's army, which had taken post at [illegible]velegna ever since the 19th, when they [illegible]mpelled the advanced guard of the division [illegible] General Augereau to fall back, hastily [illegible]rew a bridge over the Adige, a league from [illegible]to Legnago, opposite Anguiari.

Upon the 24th in the morning, the enemy [illegible]ued a very strong column to defile by [illegible]ontagnana and Caprino, and thus compelled [illegible]e division of General Joubert to evacuate [illegible]orona, and concentrate themselves at Rivoli. [illegible] had foreseen this movement. I repaired [illegible]ither at night, and the battle of Rivoli en[illegible]ed, which we gained upon the 25th and 26th [illegible]ter an obstinate resistance; at which place [illegible]e made 13,000 prisoners, took several stands [illegible] colours and pieces of cannon. General [illegible]yeux almost alone, with great difficulty [illegible]caped.

Upon the 25th, General Guyeux attacked [illegible]e enemy at Anguiari, to attempt to throw [illegible]em into confusion before they had entirely [illegible]ffected their passage. He did not succeed in [illegible]s object, but he made 300 prisoners.

Upon the 26th, General Augereau attack[illegible] the enemy at Anguiari, which produced [illegible]e second battle of Anguiari. He made [illegible]00 prisoners, took 16 pieces of cannon, and [illegible]rnt all their bridges over the Adige: but [illegible]e enemy taking advantage of the night, [illegible]ed straight towards Mantua. They had [illegible]reat[illegible] advanced within cannot shot of this [illegible]lace, they attacked St. George's a su[illegible]urb, which we had carefully entrenched, [illegible]nd they were unable to carry it. I arrived [illegible] the night, with reinforcements which [illegible]oduced the battle of La Favorite, and I [illegible]ow write to you on the field of battle.—[illegible]he fruits of this battle are 7000 prisoners, [illegible] number of standards, cannon, and all the [illegible]ggage of the army, a regiment of hussars, [illegible]nd a considerable convoy of provisions and [illegible]en, which the enemy attempted to intro[illegible]uce into Mantua.

Wurmser tried to make a sortie to attack [illegible]e left wing of our army, but he met with [illegible]e usual reception, and he was obliged to [illegible]ain.

Behold then in three or four days the fifth [illegible]my of the Emperor entirely destroyed!

We have taken 23,000 prisoners, among [illegible]hich are a Lieutenant-General, two Ge[illegible]erals, 6000 men killed or wounded, six[illegible] pieces of cannon, and about twenty-four [illegible]nd of colours. All the battalions of the [illegible]enna Volunteers have been taken prisoners. [illegible]heir colours are embroidered by the hands [illegible] the Empress.

The army of General Alvinzi was near [illegible]0,000 men, a part of which had come post [illegible]rom the interior of Austria.

The moment I return to head-quarters I [illegible]ill transmit you a detailed account, to in[illegible]rm you of those military movements which [illegible]ve taken place, as well as to acquaint you [illegible]ith the different corps and individuals who [illegible]ve distinguished themselves.

Signed, BUONAPARTE.

[*The extreme length of Gen Buonaparte's detail of the foregoing victorious operations of the french army in Italy, we are obliged to omit for want of Room*]

Message of the Executive Directory to the [illegible]ouncil of Ancients and of Five Hundred, [illegible]h Pluvoise, Jan. 25.

"Citizens Representatives,

"The Executive Directory hastens to in[illegible]rm you of the prodigious successes which [illegible]ve been just gained by the brave army of [illegible]ly. The following is the result of the [illegible]ies of actions which have taken place be[illegible]ween the 23d Nivose, to the 26th, inclusive, [illegible]asioned by the new attempts that the ene[illegible] have made to relieve Mantua.

"Twenty-three thousand Austrians taken [illegible]soners, among whom are three Generals, [illegible]d all the battalions of the Vienna Volun[illegible]rs, six thousand of the enemy killed or [illegible]ounded, sixty pieces of cannon, and twen[illegible]-four stands of colours taken.

"All the enemy's baggage seized; with a [illegible]giment of hussars, and all the convoy of [illegible]rain and oxen, which the enemy wanted [illegible] throw into Mantua.

"After this happy news, we have reason [illegible] think that the capture of this important [illegible]rtress will conclude the labours of the invin[illegible]ble army of Italy, and its intrepid General.

Signed, BARRAS, Pres.
LAGARDE, Sec'ty.

LUBEC, January 11.

"We have just received disagreeable news [illegible]om the commercial world: the Court of [illegible]ain has declared to the cities of Hamburgh, [illegible]remen, and Lubec, that if they do not pro[illegible]ibit all commerce with England, the said [illegible]ourt will not only take possession of all ships [illegible]d vessels belonging to the Hanse towns, but [illegible]y will also confiscate all the property of [illegible]eir merchants which is in Spain, and which [illegible] very considerable. We do not yet know [illegible]hat resolution those cities have taken, or [illegible]ill take. However, it will be utterly im[illegible]ossible to break our commercial connections [illegible]ith England."

PARIS, 23 Nivose, January 12.

Several of the ships of war which composed our Irish fleet, and General Hoche, who commanded it, are gloriously returned to Brest—what vessels they are we do not know, but it is certain that the Pacifier of La Vendee is actually in that port—that he intends to renew the career in which he has hitherto been successful—and that he has lately addressed a proclamation to his soldiers to animate their courage and their hopes. If we believe the *Redacteur*, whose veracity is universally acknowledged, the English accounts must be egregiously false when they inform us that they have taken the Sutfren, when the only vessel captured by them is a small transport of 200 tons, which during a fog threw herself among the enemy's ships.—However, here follows an extract of general orders issued by Hoche to the *expeditionary army in Ireland*, dated the 23d Nivose.

"The General Hoche, under whose orders you were accustomed to conquer, was conducting you to new triumphs; you were about to transport Liberty to Ireland, to revenge the many injuries which the French Republic has suffered by the English government, and force that proud and haughty nation to accept of an honorable peace, which all Europe expects.

"The winds have betrayed our hopes—the army has been dispersed by the storm—and it has been separated from its chief.

"Soldiers, this momentary retrenchment into France shall not make you languish in the uncertain expectation—the success promised you is only delayed—the government without doubt adheres too much to the execution of the glorious project it had framed for the prosperity of the republic, and values your services too highly not to present you in a short time with the means of exercising your energy and constancy. No, because an adverse element has for once restrained your arms, you certainly will not be discharged; the path to glory is now known to you; we have proved to the censurers of this maritime expedition, that notwithstanding the rigours of winter, nothing was impossible to Frenchmen—And if your appearance has alone been sufficient to make England tremble—judge what you may expect when with more numerous forces we shall return to the attack.

"Your chiefs applaud the firmness with which you have encountered the many dangers that surround you. The Executive Directory is informed of it. With the testimony of its satisfaction you will soon receive the orders which we all ardently desire—those of returning to combat the most bitter enemy to peace and to our liberty.

"The General in Chief of the Staff.
"CHERIN."

LONDON, February 9.

Mr. Cox, the messenger, was sent off, at eleven o'clock last night, from Lord Grenville's Office, with despatches for Sir Morton Eden, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Vienna. They are supposed to relate entirely to the state of affairs in Italy. The British Government must naturally be anxious to ascertain what effect the dreadful and disasterous events which have lately taken place in that quarter are likely to produce in the Councils of his Imperial Majesty, by whose conduct their future proceedings will, no doubt, be governed.

Letters have been received from Ireland which represent the internal state of that kingdom to be alarming.

February 11.

The public were amused yesterday with the rumour of accounts having been received by the Admiralty from the Mediterranean, contradicting the Official Report of Buonaparte's victory, and stating, that the Austrians had succeeded in relieving Mantua, with the loss of three thousand men only.

Letters from Dover, yesterday, state, that a fishing vessel, from the French coast, had brought intelligence that an embargo had been laid on vessels in all the ports of France, from Dunkirk to Brest, in order to facilitate the equipment of the fleet.

NEW-YORK, March 22.

The letters from which the following extracts are taken, were received yesterday, by the Britons from Bourdeaux, and are from unquestionable authority.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, Jan. 7. 1797.

"Without assigning any reason, but that they have certain grievances to complain of, the Directory have refused to receive *GEN. PINCKNEY*, and have done every thing but give him an official order to quit the territories of the Republic. This, however, he waits to receive in some more unequivocal manner, than they have as yet been pleased to signify it. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, De la Croix, refuses to have any communication, in writing with him, under pretence that it would be an act of acknowledgment of Gen. P. as Minister, and has not answered, but verbally, a letter which the latter wrote to him some time since, desiring to know what was the will of the Directory as to his staying, as he had not received the card of residence which had been promised him, without which he was *liable* to be arrested by every "*corps de garde*."—The Minister however sent a verbal message to him, by his Secretary, that he must consider himself in the light of any common foreigner to whom a card had been refused, and must, agreeably to the laws of the country, quit it without delay. This Gen. Pinckney refused to do, as they had already possessed themselves of the knowledge that he was no common stranger, not arrived in their territories in a private capacity, but as a public character, and as such, not subject to the local regulations of France; but protected and guarded by the Laws of Nations, which he claimed in his favour as long as he remained: If, however, it was their *will*, that he should depart, that he would obey them without reluctance, but requested something more official than verbal communication. Several interviews have been had with Mr. Delacroix: in the last one, some few days ago, a long conversation took place; he expressed great surprise at General Pinckney's being still here, and it became necessary to tell him, that here he must remain, unless he would give him some order, under his hand, to justify himself to his own government for quitting a spot to which it had sent him. This he refused with some warmth. It was given more than as a hint, that the Minister of the *Police* should do his duty.

However, he is [illegible] unmolested, though not without apprehensions. I hope that every American will feel how necessary it is to convince not only this Government, but every foreign Power how great is their mistake if they calculate upon any influence which they may possess in our Country, to the prejudice of either our interest or our honor."

March 23.

Despatches for the Executive of the United States from Mr. Pinckney, were received on Tuesday by the Britons, and forwarded to Philadelphia,

April 2.

We have no direct accounts of Mr. Pinckney—We understand that he had gone to Holland; his return to Paris is doubtful.

The city of London have addressed his majesty on the late manifesto, declaring their readiness to support him in the continuance of the war.

The London accounts, of Feb. 9. State that the Spanish troops had retired from the frontiers of Portugal.

The French continued their successes in Italy. After repeated defeats of the Austrians, Wurmser remained closely blockaded, and greatly distressed in Mantua.

It was not, however, taken, at the last advices.

[*From a Paris Paper.*]

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

PUBLIC SITTING DECEMBER 31.

Citizen Munroe, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, communicated his letter of recal which he had recently received. He expressed his attatchment to France, to the revolution, and wishes for our glory. He added that the President of the United States had charged him expressly to repeat his assurance of the interest which the United States take in our Republic, and of the wishes which they form for our welfare.

The answer of the President (Barras) is remarkable:

"On this day presenting your letters of recal," said Barras to Mr. Munroe, "you give to Europe a very strange spectacle.

"France, rich in liberty, encompassed, by her train of victories, strong in the esteem of her allies, will not abase herself by calculating the consequence of the condescension of the American government to the suggestions of its ancient masters.

"The French Republic hopes, that at least the successors of Columbus and of Penn, always jealous of their liberty, will never forget what they owe to France.—They will weigh in their wisdom, the magnanimous good will of the French people with the caresses of certain perfidious persons, who meditate to bring them back to their former slavery. Assure, Sir, the good American people, that, like them we adore liberty; that they shall always have our esteem; and that they will find in the French people, that republican generosity which knows how to grant peace, as it knows how make its sovereignty respected.

"As for you, Mr. Minister Plenipotentiary you have contended for principles, you have known the true interests of your country; depart with our regret. We give up in you a Representative to America, and we keep up the remembrance of a citizen whose personal qualities do honor to that title."

NEWPORT, April 4.

The following IMPORTANT and OFFICIAL Paper was received in Town on Friday last:

By the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Constitution of the United States of America provides that the President may on extraordinary occasions convene both Houses of Congress: And whereas an extraordinary occasion exists for convening Congress, and divers great and weighty matters claim their consideration; I have therefore thought it necessary to convene, and I do by these presents convene the Congress of the United States of America, at the City of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on Monday the fifteenth day of May next, hereby requiring the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States of America, and every of them, that, laying aside all other matters and cares, they then and there meet and assemble in Congress, in order to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom shall be deemed meet for the safety and welfare of the said United States.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of *L. S.* America, to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty fifth-day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twenty-first

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, April 3.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Lucy Ann, Webster,	New-York
—— Eagle, Earl,	Ditto
Schooner Mary, Arnold,	Ditto
Schooner Harriot, Clarke,	Philadelphia
CLEARED,	*for*
Brig Commerce, Child,	St. Thomas's
Snow Hope, Brownell,	Africa
Sloop Laura, Bunker,	Philadelphia

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Messrs. HARPER & TUBBS.

THEATRE,
NEWPORT.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
Will be presented the COMIC OPERA of
LOVE IN A VILLAGE.

Justice Woodcock, Mr. Keans,
Sir William Meadows, Mr. King,
Young Meadows, Mr. Harper,
Eustace, Mr. Peters,
Hodge, Mr. Tubbs,
Hawthorn, Mr. Rose—
From the Theatre, Boston—His first Appearance
Rosetta, (*with additional Songs*) Mrs. Tubbs,
Madge, Mrs. Harper,
Deborah Woodcock, Mrs. Keans,
Lucinda, Mrs. Peters.

To which will be added a favourite ENTERTAINMENT—Call'd,
TRICK UPON TRICK;
OR,
The Vintner in the Suds;
Wizard, Mr. Harper,
Gentleman, Mr. Peters,
Jailor, Mr. King,
Solomon Smack, Miss Arnold,
Mixum, Mr. Keans,
Mrs. Mixum, Mrs. Keans.

SCHOOL.

WANTED to teach a small School, a Man of a good moral Character, who can teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for which generous Wages will be given. Whoever is disposed to undertake that Trust, may apply to

BENJAMIN GARDINER.
Middletown, April 3. 1797.

To be Sold,
At PUBLIC VENDUE,
On SATURDAY next, at 12 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

THE real Estate of Edward Perry, late of Newport, deceased, lying and being in Newtown, so called.

Newport, April 4, 1797.

From the Time Piece.

THE RIVAL CANDIDATES FOR THE FAVOURS OF AMERICA.

A WEALTHY girl in beauty's bloom,
To court her, lo! what suitors come;
An heiress, she, to vast estate,
What rivals for her favours wait.

All hope to clasp her in their arms;
Each sees in her a thousand charms;
The GEMS, that on her bosom glow,
Attract—where love was cold, till now.

Freed from a foreign parent's care,
This maid, so wealthy and so fair,
Of each, that for possession sues,
Could hardly tell which beau to choose.

Proud of his vast extended reign,
His floating empire on the main,
The Briton for her favours sued
And spoke in words she understood.

She thought his style by much too coarse.
She would not yield her heart to force—
Give me (said she) my hope again,
And I'll admit you to my train.

The Dane, the Dutchman, and the Swede,
At distance eyed the charming maid;
The Russian, bred in frost and snow,
Felt not the soft'ning ardours glow.

The Spaniard grave, with cloak and sword,
Some favours from the nymph implor'd.
Vain were his tears, and courting art;
She could not bear a jealous heart.

The Turk himself, to engage her love,
From Asia's coast began to move,
While faded lay his Tartar crown,
He wish'd to make her wealth his own.

The Frenchman came with leering eye,
And from his breast drew many a sigh—
Talk'd much and loud of love and truth,
And swore his love would always last.

That how from ruin, once, he sav'd,
And many a danger for her brav'd.——
She dropt some tears at what he said,
But thought it was no time to wed.

Then thus to all her suitors cry'd,
I wish not yet to be a bride—
Whate'er would to my eye, excell,
The lesson is,—— TO TREAT ME WELL.—

If you would find my bosom glad
The TREASURE, that excells mankind,
Take not my ships—seize not my men,
As some have done—and you know when.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable LIVE-STOCK, in good Order, consisting of a large Number of Cows, working Oxen, Sheep, Horses, &c.—Also a Lot of Land, situated near the Ferry, in South Kingston, containing about Five Acres, fenced in with a large Stone-Wall, and surrounded with a fine thrifty Grove of Button-wood Trees, Twenty five Years old—The Soil is of an excellent Quality, and well adapted to Tillage or Meadow.——Apply to

BENJAMIN GARDINER.

Middletown, March 21, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his STORE on the Point,

A few Hogsheads Demarara and St. Croix Rum, of the first and second Proof,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or smaller Quantity,
New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
RICE, by the Tierce or smaller Quantity,
Superfine & common FLOUR, by the Barrel,
GREEN TEA, by the Dozen Pounds,
Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Sundry Vessels now on the Stocks, which may be launched on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town;—and Three or Four handsome Dwelling Houses to Let.

H E

Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the highest Price, in Cash, for Hogshead HOOPS.—Also, for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, March 13, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, and about 36 Acres of good Meadow LAND, situated and lying in the North East End of the compact Part of the Town of Newport;—For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premises.

Newport, March 27, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of superfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 17, 1797.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity, or single Loaf.——Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Newport, April 4, 1797.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

At his Shop at the upper End of the Town,

FRESH HAY SEED from the State of Vermont, viz.——Clover, Head's, Red Top, and Burden's Grass-Seed.

Also—all Sorts of West India GOODS—at the lowest Price for Cash

Newport, February 27, 1797.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

Consisting of Dwelling-Houses, Store Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.——For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Robert Lawton

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately improved by the Miss MUMFORDS, and nearly opposite the Store of Messieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames Street, and has just received, and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,

An elegant ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

Also, very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A Cargo of prime Coffee, containing about 60,000 Weight—(intitled to Drawback)——by

WILLIAM T. SLOCUM.

Newport, 3d Month 13th 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE, and Lot of Land, which belonged to the late TIMOTHY WATERHOUSE——It is pleasantly situated near the Centre of the Town; and is bounded Two Sides on a Street, and forms a pleasant Square.——For Particulars, apply to the Printer.

Newport, March 20 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Estate, late Job Carr's, situate East on Thames-Street, South on the Way from Thames-Street to the Red-Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of

DANIEL W. BAKER.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,
MADE and SOLD, by

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED MARKET,

Nearly opposite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *at the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Business, as usual, with Fidelity and Despatch——and will sell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Convenience of these OVENS in roasting Meat—or Cookery of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins.

Likewise, GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his sincere Thanks to those who have favoured him with their Custom, and wishes a Continuance of the same.

For Sale, by

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality, by the Hogshead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Cask or Pound.

Also—Seventy-four Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR, just come to Hand. Apply to

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

For Sale, by

William & Tho. Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

A L S O,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

For Sale, by

Christopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR. IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No 2
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22.

Garden Seeds,

Just imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold at* CHARLES DURBAR'S *Shop, opposite Mr.* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green Marrowfat, and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf May, Early Yorkshire, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Cauliflower, Large Battersea, Green and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage; Selisia Tennis Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce; Early short top, Salmon, and Scarlet Radish; Sweet Marjoram; Double Parsley; Double Peppergrass; Round Spinage; Scarlet Beete; Orange Carrot; Large Parsnip; Scarlet Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Celery; Large Cucumber; Early Bush Beans; Red Clover; White Ditto; Herd's, Burden's, and Red top Grass.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

Just Imported, and now Opening,

at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,

A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,

And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

Coarse and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Truss Hoops, Mast Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handspikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joists, smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames Street, superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elastricks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship-Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames-Street.

Likewise—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 110 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

Newport, March 20, 1797.

Thomas Howland

Most respectfully returns his Thanks to his old Customers in particular, and the Public in general, for past Favours, and wishes to inform them, that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, which is now improved by Mr. JOHN BOURS, jun. to the House and Store at the Corner of the New Church Lane, formerly belonging to Mr. Gideon Wilson,

Where he has for SALE,

Just Received from New-York, per the last Vessels from Europe,

A large & Extensive Assortment of English and India Goods,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season

Which he is determined to sell, on as low Terms, as can be bought in this or the neighbouring States, Quality considered.

A L S O,

Superfine Flour,
Jamaica Spirits, West India Rum, New-England Rum, } Per Hogshead, Barrel, or Gallon,
French and Spanish Brandy,
Holland and Providence Gen[eva],
Tenerriffe, Malaga, and Sherry Wines, per Quarter Cask,
Bohea, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong Teas, per Dozen or lb.
Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cassia, Ginger, &c. per Dozen or lb.
Starch, Soap, &c. per Dozen or lb.
India Sugars, per Bag or lb.
Muscovado Ditto, per Hogshead, Barrel, or lb.
Indigo, per Cask, Dozen, or lb.
Tar, per Barrel,
Salt, per Quantity or Bushel,
Crockery Ware, per Crate,
Lampblack, Tea and Bar Lead, per Cwt. or lb.

☞ Bees Wax, Bayberry-Wax, Tryed Tallow, Flax Seed, Tow Cloth, and Flannel, at the highest Cash Prices, received in Payment.

Those who are unacquainted with Goods will be served upon as good Terms, as the very best Judges.

THE Subscribers being, by the Honourable Town Council of South-Kingston, within the County of Washington, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of CALEB GARDNER, late of South-Kingston, Esquire, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months being allowed by said Council for that Purpose, will attend on said Business at the House of Peter Bois, of said South Kingston, Innholder, on the first Monday in each Month during said Term;—All Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are hereby notified to exhibit their Claims with said Term. Original Entries of Book Accompts, and original Obligations, will be required in Evidence, otherwise Demands founded thereon cannot be noticed.

FREEMAN PERRY,
LEVI TOTTEN, } *Commissioners.*

South-Kingston Dec. 22, 1796.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

ELISHA R. GARDNER,
CALEB N. GARDNER, } *Executors.*

Coggeshall & Burdick

At the Shop, next Northward of Messrs. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecaries Shop, in Thames Street,

HAVE for Sale, a compleat Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their old Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.